



DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES  
AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the action of the Democratic County Committee assembled at the Hotel, Gettysburg, March 23d, fixing Monday, the 5th day of August, 1863, as the time for holding our next Convention, it is requested:

That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships of Adams and Perry, meet at the time of holding Primary Elections on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of AUG. 1863, and elect Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in the Court-house in Gettysburg, on MONDAY FOLLOWING, AUG. 5, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

The Primary Elections in the several districts shall be conducted according to the Act of Assembly approved June 20, 1862, regulating the holding of Primary Elections in accordance with the rules duly made and adopted by the Democratic County Committee of Adams county for the government of the same.

The time for holding the primaries in the several districts is as follows:

In the townships of Straban and Cambria between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p.m.

In the township of Hamilton between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m.

In the townships of Franklin, Reading, Mount Pleasant, Liberty and Conewago between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p.m.

In the townships of Burwick, Huntington, Lutinore, Mcallen, Tyrone and Montjoy between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p.m.

In the township of Oxford between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock p.m.

In the township of Union between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p.m.

In the townships of Highland, Freedon, Hamilton, Germantown and Me Sherrytown borough, 1st, and 2d wards, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p.m.

In the township of Butler between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p.m.

In the boroughs of Littlestown, Bedford, York Springs, New Oxford, East Berlin and the First, Second and Third Wards of the borough of Gettysburg, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p.m.

The Democrats of Cumberland town ship will meet at the Battlefield Hotel, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 4th Oxford township at the public school house in Irwinton, and in Burwick, borough in the public school house.

RECORD.—That every Ward, Borough and Township, having 100 or more, 100 or less votes for Wm. M. McPherson, the Democratic candidate at the last Gubernatorial election, shall be entitled to 2 delegates to the County Convention; and all districts having a higher number of votes for said candidate, shall be entitled to 3 additional delegates for each addition of 50 votes above 100. The basis of representation always to be governed by the Democratic vote of the county at the last preceding Gubernatorial election.

The following is the number of Delegates to each District entitled under the rules:

**Districts. Votes for Superior. No. of Delegates.**

1st ward, Gettysburg	129	2
2d ward	102	2
3d ward	93	2
Cumberland	152	3
Littlestown	118	2
Germany	162	3
Oxford	128	2
New Oxford	167	3
Huntington	63	2
Lutinore	63	2
Liberty	68	2
Hamilton	81	2
East Berlin	79	2
Mcallen	79	2
Freedom	36	1
Union	150	2
Burwick	100	2
Highland	56	1
York Springs	32	1
Mechanicsburg 1st wld.	69	2
Bendersville	21	2
2d wld.	65	2
Bendersville	21	2
3d wld.	21	2
3866	79	

The County Committee shall consist of the same number as the number of Delegates to be elected at the same time and place.

Recalling that at the last meeting of the County Committee a resolution was passed repealing the old rules, excepting those regulating the holding of the Primaries and the Convention, and authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee of seven to formulate rules; now with all due deference to and for that committee I deem it best to defer action until the newly elected committee be convened in order to confer as to the most effective methods essential to a successful campaign November next.

S. MILEY MILLER,  
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

HON. C. HINKLE, Sec'y.

**WHAT HAS CAUSED THE CHANGE?**

FOR at least twenty years M. S. Quay has been the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the State. The party claimed to be proud of him. They resented any assault upon either his political or personal reputation.

They looked up to him for courage and leadership. There were very few Republicans in the State who did not rejoice in wearing the Quay collar. When he raised large amounts of money for the corruption of elections they all believed that he was doing a righteous thing, inasmuch as it was the "benefit of the grand old party."

Rev. W. E. Hoy of Sedalia, Mo., and his son, an address on "Our Work in the South,"

Rev. G. P. Russell of Zulphing, Indiana, the title, "The Battle of the Wabash,"

Rev. J. A. Hoff, of Philadelphia, "The War of the Rebellion,"

Rev. D. D. Lovell, of Boston,

Rev. J. A. Hoffman, of Baltimore,

Rev. J. A. Hoffman, of Philadelphia,



Sowing Crimson Clover Seed.  
What are some simple facts about sowing Crimson clover seed?

This question is answered by E. H. BANCROFT, in the *Journal New Yorker*. "In summer, when the soil is warm, the seed should be sown in, and in open ground and dry weather, the ground should be rolled. If the soil be very dry, it should be rolled very hard. In hot weather the seed will come up, even though covered quite deep, but late in the season it should be covered very shallow. In growing corn, some of our farmers have it well cultivated, others sow after the cultivated, and scratch in the seed with a light one-horse harrow. I practice the latter plan, but cannot say that it is any more successful than the other. Some sow after the last cultivation, and do not harrow in. I think this plan more liable to failure, though it is generally successful. The seeding done in corn may generally be repeated if it prove a failure, which it seldom does. If the corn has become tall, it will give a more uniform distribution of the seed to sow from the back of a horse—a very important point in thick, tall corn. This seems also to require somewhat more seed than in buckwheat or open ground. In the Middle and Northern States, my correspondence shows that the lesson has been learned that early seeding is best—July and August.

"A soil adapted to the clover, need not be rich to produce a good crop of the Crimson, but rock and potash will push it better and cheaper than manure. No farmer should be discouraged by one or two failures. He will soon discover his mistakes, and profit by them. The Crimson will also be credited with a larger number of successes than any other member of the clover family. With all conditions favorable, eight pounds per acre is often sufficient; but 12 to 15 is the average, and if conditions are unfavorable, and seeding late, 20 pounds would be better.

My hitherto rubbing out the seed now, and in every direction are others hilling with the soil work; but the Delaware crop will be quickly distributed, and then the old, sown seed will be sent to confounding purchasers. Many a "seed warehouse" stocked up with that unreliable article last winter at low prices, in anticipation of the great demand of this season. Let American grow her own clover seed. Any farmer who has the Crimson growing can save a patch to ripen, knock off the heads (it is done with the lightest touch), and sow his seed in the chaff, without the expense of hulling. This is Nature's mode of seeding, and the most certain of all. It is not certain that Delaware will long be a factor in the Crimson clover seed market. Our farmers are every year becoming more convinced of the value of the crop for plowing down and for hay, though wheat or buckwheat follow the seed crop very nicely."

## In the Orchard.

In order to ascertain the "probable reason" for the unfruitfulness of orchards, it will be necessary to ascertain the way in which they have been produced, and are now treated. Most of the orchards now of bearing age have been planted on land previously cropped for generations, the crops removed and largely sold, and very little manure ever returned. After the trees were planted, the cropping continued, only it was more severe, as the owners did not wish to lay down the young orchard, and they had no sufficient manure to give an annual dressing. By and by, when the trees were of bearing age, the land was seeded, and too often the orchards have been moved and the trees removed. If the orchard was pastured, only sufficient stock was put into it to consume what was grown, so that nothing was added in the way of fertility. More than this, most orchards were planted so thickly that soon the trees became so large that the tops overlapped, and all sunlight was excluded.

Treated in this manner, is it any wonder that orchards do not bear any better? Is it not a wonder that they bear as well as they do? Instead of having been given a plenty of food upon which to grow and produce fruit, they have been starved—both for food and sunlight. Again, what little manure may have been put upon the orchard from time to time, has been taken from the barrow, and such manure always contains an excess of nitrogen and is very deficient in potash and phosphoric acid. The excess of nitrogen has caused a rank, soft, long-jointed wood growth, while the trees to produce fruit, should have shorted, solid, well-ripened wood.

It is just as essential that the sun shine upon the soil, as upon the surface of the leaves. Any orchard in which the trees are set less than 40 feet apart, is too thick, and would do better for having a part of the trees cut out to let the sun shine in; 24 trees, healthy, robust and well developed, will produce more, and much better fruit, than twice that number crammed and starved.

## Fence Laws.

"The question is continually asked as to whether or not there is any fence law in Pennsylvania, and a reference to the legislation upon this subject, dating back to Colonial days, pertains to the question.

"Before 1700 there was no legislative enactment upon the subject, and persons were governed by the common law which made it the duty of all persons to keep their cattle within an enclosure, otherwise the owner of cattle was most liable for any damage done by them in trespassing on his neighbor's land.

"In 1700 the Colonial Legislature passed a law, which was amended in 1784, which required that all fields in which there were growing crops, had to be well fenced with a fence at least five feet high, of sufficient rails or logs and close at the bottom," and unless growing crops were so enclosed, no damages could be received for cattle trespassing thereon from their owner. In 1862 and afterwards again in 1869 the Legislature passed Acts which sought to repeat both the Acts of 1700 and 1784. The question has been raised, however, whether the language of those two repealing Acts is sufficiently specific to repeat the old law. The question, however, has been adjudicated by at least two Common Pleas Judges in favor of the repeating features of the old law, so that view will no doubt be held with a more authoritative decision by the Supreme Court, so that there is no fence law in Pennsylvania to-day, and farmers and others owning cattle are therefore compelled to go back to the old common law in force before 1700, and instead of fencing out their neighbor's cattle, they are compelled to fence in their own cattle so as to prevent them from trespassing, and doing damage to anyone else. Such is the law as it stands to-day.

The law, with regard to division fences remains as heretofore. "The law of maintaining the same must be equally borne by both parties."—*Euston Express*.

## Has Upset

the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking—What?—COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is pure, healthy, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs. of Cottolene equals 7½ lbs. of lard, saving ¼ the cost. Get the genuine, with trademark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pair. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, 122 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.



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May 11, 1865. 6c

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